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SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1856.

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A PORTION OF THIS TABLE OF CONTERNIS.

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IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

ONE WERK LATER INTELLIGENCE.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Preliminaries Not Yet Agreed Upon.

ASPECT OF THE QUESTION IN EUROPE.

No Conferences Vet Held.

THE EFFECT ON THE MARKETS. CORN AND COTTON SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

Censels, 90 5-8.

The Pacific Sailed from Liverpool on Her Regular Day.

The new steamship Persia, Capt. Judkins, of the Britis and North American line, arrived at this port at 9% o'clock yesterday morning. She left Liverpool on Satur-

The United States mail steamship Pacific sailed from Liverpool on the 23d of January, her regular day.

Inverpool on the 20d of January, her regular day. In-following is a list of her pa-sengers:—

J Piguerias, Mr Wilson, M C Shildon. Mr Lieden, A W At water. W Macdougal, Mr Pauchett and Sady. Of Culter, It B Haight, H Gotz, Mr Steere, I harbour, lady and child, a Dutin, Jas Glen, A Brying and sady, Sir Reseases, the slide way, A referred to Mr W B by mmons and lady. Wm Tooling, e-Berriege, lady and child. Miss Jordan, Wm Peel Relly, I Trimmer, Misses Heck, E Espie, Lupps G Jordan, W M laker, Lordesa, Dorizano, Wilson, A Mcore, Mr Le Grau Shith.

The Belgian Steam Transatlantic Navigation Company's Southampton, at which part she arrived on Thursday night, the 24th. The Belgique left Antwerp on the 31st of December, but, in consequence of a disarrangement in her machinery, was detained at Southampton until January 6th. on which day she left; but owing to a second accident, she was com-pelled to put into Plymouth Sound, from which she again sailed for New York on the 10th. After reaching about 700 miles west of the Lizards, one of her boilers was found to be burnt out, and the ship leaking to a considerable extent. The mainmast had also Finding that a continuance of the voyage back, and it was only by the united efforts of the passengers and crew that she was kept affact, the pumps having been kept going night and day. She had four to six feet of water in her hold on reasoning Southweather was good after she left Plymouth.

The Arago arrived at Southampton at midnight of the

The Persia brings intelligence of further progress to-wards peace. Orders it was reported, have been trans-mitted from St. Peter-burg to the Ru-sian army in the that the French and English cabinet shave come to a perfect sgreement as to the mode in which the negotiations are to be carried on. At the same time the belligerent Powers continue their preparations for an earnest continuance of the war, should peace not result from the present enceavors. It was stated, but afterwards contradicted, that Gens. Pellssier, Cod-rington, and Omer Pasha had, like Gortschakoff, received orders from their respective governmen's to stop hostileties. Such orders will not be sent till an armistice be formally concluded.

ance and firmness to the funds, English and Continental; in Turkish, especially, speculation has been extremely counts from St. Petersburg esscribe an animated demand for produce, and a rise of nearly 10 per cent in prices the rates of exchange having also experienced an ad-

The London Globe announces that her majesty has sig-nified her intention of opening Parliament in person. The Farl of Glasford will move the address in the Lords, and

It will be seconded by the Earl of Abingdon.

A despatch received via Trieste announces that on the
14th ultimo the Ambassadors commenced with the Porte
the discussion of the question relative to the reconstituwith the condition of the Rayahs.

The following is telegraphed to the Manchester Guar

The following is telegraphed to the Manchester Guardian:—

MARRHILES, Jan. 25, 1856.

The steamer Thabor has arrived, the brings home Gen. Levailant, French Governor of Sebastopol, who is invalided. His probable successor will be Gen. Forey. From Sebastopol, accounts a c to the 9th January. There had been much snow. The cannonace from northern forts continued, and was replied to a: intervals by the allies. It wo more of the docks had been blown up. Accounts from Kertsch state that General Vivian, fearing an attack, had sent off a requisition for an additional number of officers for the infantry and artillery. It is stared that 30,000 Russlams had appeared between Otchakoff and Petrevski. Fearing an attack in Kindurn, the garrison of that place had been reinfo ced, and the fleet was prepared to co-operate in case of necessity. From Rutschuk we hear that a serious collision had taken place between the Turkish and Ausuan soldiers in tuat city.

A despatch from Berlin, Wednesday, 22d ult., says:—The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been

The acceptance of the Austrian propositions has been published officially at St. Petersourg. The announcement states that the chief condition is the neutralization of the Black Sca, to be secured by a treaty between Russia and Turkey. Russia is ready to discuss the other points.

All the officers of the ar i lery of the Anglo-Turkish contingent are ordered to quit Constantinople, and join their corps at Kertrch.

Mr. Murray, the British Minister to Persia, who left
Teheran December 6, with his entire legation, was, at last

accounts, on his way to Tabriz, whence he intented to proceed to Moussol.

General Kmety (Imnel Pasha) left Erzeroum for Con stantinople December 16. Other Hungarians accompa-

nied him.

Said Effendi, jester to the Sultan, had just died in
Constantinopie, at the astonishing age of 120 years and
7 months. He held the post of buffoon under four Sultans, and retained his comic powers to the last.

sibility of recovery.

The Austrian papers had received strict orders not print any article which can give umbrage to Russia.

An impression is current in certain circles that Russia would not have net the allied propositions had not her internal affairs been in a precarious state. The Militar Zeitung insinuates that insubordination exists in the

Kerisch letters, December 29, mention that although locked in by ice, the garrisons of Kertsch and Yenitale want for nothing. Fuel was the only article at all scarce.

want for nothing. Fuel was the only article at all scarce. A deep fosse had been dug, and a parapet tweive feet high raised around the town of Kertsch and the detences of St. Pauls and Yenikale, within which the troops are hutted. A rumor existed that Gen. Wrangel had been reinforced at Arabat, and meditated an attack across the ice. The Czar has granted a charter to the merchant Morosoff to establish a cotton factory, under the name of the joint steck Bogorodsko-Gluchowski works—capital 750,000 silver roubles, in 250 shares of 3,000 roubles each. Another company is in process of organization for the steam navigation of the lower Dneiper and for opening up the resources of the southwestern provinces of Russis. This company has the privilege of importing ships and rigging duty free.

The national debt of Russia amounted at the latest mo-

the port of Archangel. The fortifications of that place had been much augmented and there were being built six frigntes and twenty screw steam gunboats. The wea-

The American bark Independence, Capt. Marshall, has been wrecked on the Irish coast. All hands saved.

The Liverpool cotton market closed on Wednesday the 23d—the day of the Pacific's salling—with a brisk demand, at the extreme rates of the week, but on Thursday there was less doing, and prices were scarcely so buoyant; and on Friday the cemand was only moderate, but the market closed about 1-16d, per pound above the previous Friday's quotations.

Breadstuffs had somewhat recovered from

The money market is a little easier, but no cha

THE PEACE RUMORS.

The Peace Excitement Throughout Europe that are the Prespects?

[From the Journal de st. Petersburg Jan. 11.]

In comequence of the general desire of Europe the Russian government has not wished to delathe work of conciliation by entering into negotic tions of detail, trusting that her moderation will be duly appreciated.

tions of detail, trusting that her moderation will be duty appreciated.

[From the Berlin Despatch Jan. 22.]

The announcement of the English journals that Russia has been required not to re-fortify the Aland Isles, is not credited here.

The nece-sity for economy had become so great in Russia, that the Czar, in regulating the Budget for 1856, struck out all pensions granted within the last two years, unless for military service.

In the diplomatic circles it is expected that the allies will maintain an army of occupation in Turkey till the reforms in favor of the Christians are brought into execution and drmly established.

Difficulties are apprehended on this point, on the part of both Russia and Turkey.

An army of occupation, it is said, must be required for the Principalities, which must be English or French, or mixed.

We learn by way of Vienna that the electric wire between Constantinople and Belgrade is again at work, after having been out of order for at least a month.

DEFENCE OF THE RUSSIAN POLICY.

passengers:—

, H C shildon. Mr Liedee. A WA

Pachets and Self, O N Custer, R

Franchet and Self, O N Custer, R

re and lady, Mr Kawsaw, Mr Ridge

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New York on the 10th. After

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serted to prevent once more the work of peace.

Already, on her first refusal, which, however, was not a categorical refusal, which evided an inclination to break off her relations with Russia, and to increase the complications of the war; while at London men exulted at beholding Russia once more fall into the snare. She might, in fact, have found the whole of Europe arrayed against have found the whole of Europe arrayed against her, which the force of circumstances and a complication or insidious engagements would have reduced, even against its will, to that hard extremity. It was here that the real enemies of Russia laid wait for her; it is for this result that England labored. Russia has upset their calculations, and she has done well.

But we maintain that it was her duty to do so on another ground, which refers to the future—a word which a great Power must never lose sight of in its most grave resolutions. What is, in fact, the real cause of the war? What is, in fact, the real cause of the war? What is, in fact, the real which all the most solemn declarations of Russia have been driven? The cause is that which all the most solemn declarations of Russia have not been able to annul, and which would always have existed as long as no positive, and, so to say, material proof had been brought forward to contradict it; it is the idea that the dream of the ambition of Russia was the conquest of Constantinople. However absurd, ridiculous, contrary to the most patent facts, was such a misconception, nevertheless it was so widely spread—it had struck such deep root in public opinion—that it would always have been an immense and most disadvantageous obstacle to Russia. Her adversaries therefore put a syllogism to her, which, although coming from an enemy, had nevertheless a certain value

national one.

THE NEWS IN ST. PETERSBURG.

[St. Petersburg, (Jan. 16. eveni g.) Correspondence of Paris Constitutionel.]

A report is going the round like wildfire. The Emperor is said to have given his adhesion to the Austrian ultimatum. No one will believe it to be true. Nevertheless, it is so. No member of the imperial family, or of the Council of the Empire, not one of the Ministers, not even M. de Ne-selrode, could have predicted this morning the pacific reply of the Czar Alexander II.

For the last two days Prince Alexander Gortschakoff, the Russian Envoy at Vienna, has kept the telegraph in continual play, appealing to the good sentiments of the Russian government in favor of peace. He pointed out the serious consequences that would result from a categorical refusal.

This morning the Emperor Alexander sent for the Chancellor and M. de Seniavin, to make them acquainted with the decision he had adopted, and his wish that it should be immediately communicated to Count Valentine Esterhazy. It was the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs who was charged to take the note to the Austrian Plenipotentiary. At the same time, a summary of the note was forwarded by telegraph to Vienna.

Count Nesselrode's notification to Count Esterhazy commenced as follows:

In giving an auditional proof of the pacific sentiments which animate him in the interest of the balance of power of Europe, His Majesty, my august master, has wished to testify publicity the price he attaches to consolidating the bonds of friendship which unite him to the Court of Vienna and to the other Courts of Europe.

The Emperor Alexander appears to have consulted to the balance of the pacific forms.

other Courts of Europe.

The Emperor Alexander appears to have consulted no one but himself in these grave circumstances. He has just charged the Grand Duke Nicholas with the delicate mission of communicating his decision to his brother, the Grand Admiral Constantine. We

shall only know to morrow at St. Petersburg what passed at that interview.

At the moment I write Cabinet couriers are starting in all directions with despatches for the different sovereigns of Central Europe.

The representatives of the foreign States at the Russian Court are on their way to the Chancery, to congratulate the government of the Emperor. Count Valentine Esterhazy was not the last. He seems much rejoiced at the unforeseen issue of his mission; but he found M. de Nesselrode very reserved, and by no means disposed to give way to ebuilitions of tenderness.

no means disposed to give way to ebuilitions of tenderness.

On returning to his chambers, Count Valentine Esterhazy sat down to draw up the report, which he forwards to-morrow to the Cabinet of Vienna, and which will be intrusted to the care of his first secretary, M. Szechenyi.

The impression produced on the population of the capital by the news of the decision of the Czar is precisely this—great incredulity among the lower classes, and in the higher classes, where passing events are known sooner and better, profound astonishment and some expressions of discontent.

All that remains to be done now is to fix the place where the conferences are to meet, for which the text of the Russian official note will serve as a basis, with the diplomatist who will represent Russia at them. The name of the latter is whispered about; some say Admiral Prince Menschikoff, but I think that is a bad joke; others M. de Boutenieff, the Privy Councillor; I willingly incline to believe it may be the latter.

I have no other news to communicate to-day. Groups are assembling in the streets, discussing the great news. A great number openly manifest their satisfaction, but the "Old Russians," the partisans of war at all price, are in consternation, and do not heeitate to declare that the Emperor Alexander II. will not find a diplomatist who will affix his signature to a peace concluded under such circumstances.

[St. Peteraburg (Jan. 16) Correspondence of Paris Presse].

This morning the general cry here was still for

stances.

[St. Peteraburg (Jan. 16) Correspondence of Paris Presse). This morning the general cry here was still for war, when suddenly in the evening it was rumored about that the Czar had given way. This rumor was at first generally received with suspicion, and was only repeated in a low tone. I have been informed on good authority that telegraphic despatches from Prince Gortschakoff, advising the pure and simple acceptance of the propositions, were received.

Count de Nesselrode, accompanied by M.

pure and simple acceptance of the propositions, were received.

Count de Nesseirode, accompanied by M. de Senianinn, his Under Secretary of State, went immediately to the Emperor, and before he left his Majesty received orders to notify to Count Esterhazy the acceptance of the Austrian propositions. At the moment when M. de Senianiun was communicating the resolution of the Emperor to the Austrian Envoy. Count Nesseirode sent a notice to the same effect by telegraph to Prince Gortschakoff. To-morrow, Count Emerick de Sznechnezi, Secretary of the Austrian Embassy at St. Petersburg, will leave this city, and convey to Vienna the official report of Count Esterhazy, and the original of the note by which the Minister of Foreign Affhirs announces to the Austrian envoy the acceptance of the Austrian proposition.

The news of concessions having been accorded spread rapidly among the diplomatic corps and the higher circles of society, whence it descended to the lower classes of the population, and was the cause of very marked differences of opinion. The representatives of the German courts hastened to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to ascertain the authenticity of the good news. General de Nordin, the Swedish Minister, alone appeared not to share in the joy expressed by his colleagues, and it was not, therefore, to Cannt de Nesselrode but to Gount Esterhazy that he applied for information. Cabinet couriers are leaving every moment in all directions. The resumption of negotiations is talked of as likely to be opened either at Dresden or at Brussels.

The Austrian government has just despatched a written note to the courts of Paris and London, announcing officially the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian proposals, and inviting them to come to an understanding respecting the opening of the conferences. It leaves to them the choice of the place. The departure of Colonel Manteuffel is again indefinitely adjourned.

[Vi una (Jap. 20.) Control of the place of the place of the place of the place.

The departure of Colonel Manteuffel is again indefinitely adjourned.

[Vi-una (Jan 20.) Correspondence of the London Times.]

The prevalent report that the Generals of the hostile armies have received telegraphic orders to suspend hostilities in the. It would be contrary to all diplomatic usage to issue such orders before the preliminaries of peace have been signed, and they will hardly reach this city before the 23d inst. It is credibly related that neither the British nor French Minister at this Court has yet received from his government powers authorizing him to sign the preliminaries. The seat of the future Peace Congress is not yet fixed on, but some out-of-the-way place is likely to be chosen, where the diplomatists will find good food and lodging, and nothing to distract their attention from their important duties.

The Vienna Presse, which is said to be the favorite organ of his excellency the Chief of the Police, contains a lengty article on the prospects of peace, that closes with the following menace against England, which will probably meet with the full approbation of Mr. Cobden and men of the like kidney:—

If party spirit on the other side of the channel should again endeavor to baffle the efforts made by Austria to give peace to the world, a cry of indignation would be raised throughout Europe, and it would soon be seen that the most powerful of British ministers would be unable to oppose the unanimous longing for peace which is felt throughout this quarter of the world.

[Vienna (Jan. 20.) Correspondence of London News.]
Only those persons who have an opportanity of

longing for peace which is felt throughout this quarter of the world.

[Vienna (Jan. 10,) Correspondence of London News.]

Only those persons who have an opportunity of perusing the numerous official documents and despatches which are exchanged between the foreign ministers in this city and their respective governments can form a perfectly correct idea of the exact situation of affairs; but the subjoined account of what is now doing in the diplomatic world will hardly be far from the truth.

In the Austrian despatch of the 16th December, which accompanied the propositions presented by Count Valentine Esterhazy to Count de Nesselrode on the 28th of the same month, the following sentences occur:—

the 28th of the same month, the following sentences occur:

The signature of these preliminaries would be immediately followed by a general armistice and definitive negodations. As our work (the propositions) has been horored by the approval of his Majesty, you are commissioned, Count, to present it to the Court of Eussis for acceptance, and essensity to entreat the same to take it into seri-us consideration, and to communicate to us, as soon as possible, its determination. If, as we hope, our proposais should meet with a tavorable reception, we will hasten to urge their acceptance on the Courts of Paris and Loadon, &c.

Yesterday it was reported in the city that England was dissatisfied with what had been done, and it appears to me very natural that such should be the case. Is a slip of the Bessarabian territory to be considered an equivalent for Kinburn, Equatoria, South Schastopol, Kamiesch, Balaklava, Kertch, and Yenikale? It is continually dinned into my cars that France fully agrees with Austria in thin king that Russia "ought to be allowed to retain all her means of defence," which diplomatic phrase means that North Schastopol is to remain in statu quo, and that the Caucasus is again to be cut off from communion with the Western world by means of a chain of Russian forts. England has been prodigal of blood and treasure during the last two years; but, "strange to say, the propositions of the allies do not even touch on that part of the Eastern question which relates to Asiatie Turkey. This government is so fanatically inclined to peace that the foregoing remarks will not be taken in good part here, but it is my kety to represent things in their true light.

The policy of Austria has, from the very outbreak

The veace of Europe—a peace of a satisfastory and durable character—may now be considered as assured: not a peace in which the vanquished bends the head with gnashing of teeth under the yoke of the victor; not a peace containing within itself the germ of a war still more sanguinary tisen that which has been terminated, because the shame of the oppressed becomes a flaming furnace, in which he slightest breath produces a devouring flame. Europe has conquered Russia by the force of ideas; the stubborn tradition of that Power has been vanquished by the progress of civilization; the saying of the great Napoleon, "La rivolution fera le tour du monde," has been accomplished.

The same paper adds that only two hours elapsed from the time of the decision having been taken at St. Petersburg to the arrival of the news st Vienns, and says that it was the telegraphic despatch sent by Prince Gortschakoff to the Russian capital, after a long conference with Count Buol on the 15th ult, that turned the balance. The Post says:—

It is a fact that some high personages residing here had made preparations for departure. Prince Demidoff had his furniture packed up, and had fixed his departure for the 20th or 31st. Prince Gortschakoff istely visited several collections of works of art, as though he wished to see those valuable articles once more before he left. The Prince was not present at the last hall at the Court, but sent an excuse declining the honor under existing circumstances. It was remarked that the Emperor, on entering the room, shook hands with the Baron de Bourqueney, the French ambassador; and it is said that in doing so his Majesty made the following remark in French:—"We are in a crisis, but under any circumstances we will go out of it together."

mark in french:—"We are in a crisis, but under any circumstances we will go out of it together."

THE NEWS IN PRUSSIA.

[Berlin (Jan. 22) correspondence of the London Standard. If the Paris Journal des Débats be rightly informed, Austria had consented to the restoration of Polend. This is a more serious avowal than the journal in question would seem to think, and yet it is made evidently on no ordinary authority. We are told that it was Colonel Manteuffel who discovered the extent of the engagement into which Austria had entered with the Western Powers, and we are led to infer that it produced an effect on his own government of so deep a nature as to excite those efforts which have ended in the acceptance of the Austrian propositions. To Prussis, indeed, is attributed in chief part the resolution of Russis to agree to preliminaries of peace. But what are we to think of Austria, if it be true that she was ready to appoint military commissioners, in order to settle with the Western Powers the part she should take, not in compelling the Czar to give guarantees for the integrity of the Turkish empire, but to make a partition of the Russian empire? Are we to believe that Austria was serious in her offer or acceptance of the offer to restore Poland at the expense of both Russia and Prussia? Is it true that the Western Powers were, for sake of buying the support of Austria, ready to hand over Moldavis and Wallachia to a new master, and that master the most odious in the eyes of the people of these oppressed countries? The poor inhabitants of these oppressed countries? The poor inhabitants of these Principalities have had a year's experiance of Austrian military occupation, and it has proved a grinding tyranny; and yet we are told that while the newspaper press of Europe is arguing about the constitution that, with the consent of the Principalities, is to be bestowed upon them by their benefactors, the latter had settled for them a very different fate. Instead of promised freedom, they were to have their Austrian torme

restoration of indedendence through foreign intervention be admitted, surely the right to free herself cannot be questioned—the former involves the latter. Austria has, then, actually sanctioned the right of Polsand to shake off her own domination as well as that of Prussia and of Russin! Suppose her own Polish provinces should take her at her word, by what right could she draw the sword against them? If Gallicia, for instance, should prove herseif, like Hungary, more than a match for the Austrian army, how could the latter invoke the aid of Russia, seeing that the government of Vienna has admitted the principle of Polish restoration, but which all have mede subservient to a miserable idea of expediency. Perhaps Poland may, in her despair, think not so much of shaking off a government to which she has been accustomed as of inflicting chastisement on those who have committed the most exasperating of offences, that of deliberately sacrificing the acknowledged rights of people, for sake of cuse and saving of money and effort. Such an agreement would, if confirmed, show that the civilized governments of the West, while without the passions which they despise in barbarians, possess not the high principle by which, amongst the better educated, they have need of being repiaced. Their hollowness would mark them out as easy prey to an astute Power like Russia, which will know how to break attances only held together by seilishness, and then to set wild fanaticism over again against enemies who have no powerfus sentiment with which to meet its force.

This reasoning proceeds of course upon the assumption that the Debats speaks the truth, in telling us that prior to the settlement of the Austrian propositions, the Government of Vienna had agreed to the restoration, in order to become thoroughly acquainted with the designs of the Allies, that she might expose them to the enemy? If this not unlikely version of the story be true, then is Austria simply playing the part of spy and betrayer, and her treachery will not end unti

THE NEWS IN BELGIUM.

[From the Independance Beige, Jan. 22.]

With whatever impatience the signature of the pre-iminaries of peace may be looked for, it is still necessary to be resigned for a few days more, for this signature cannot well be accomplished before the 1st or 2d of next month. So important an act could not be signed at Vienna on the faith of a simple telegraphic despatch, announcing the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian propositions. It was necessary at least to wait for the text of the diplomatic dosument signed at St. Petersburg on the 16th by Count Nesselrade and Count Esterhazy. But this is not all. In order to sign the preliminaries of peace, the representatives of the belligerent powers will require special powers. Prince Gortschakoff will receive his by the courier who brings the above document; but in order for the governments of France and England to accord powers to their agents it is necessary that they should first receive a copy of that note. All this demands a long delay, and it is not too much to presume that it will extend to the commencement of next monts.

The English newspapers, as our readers are aware, continue to sow suspicion; they exaggerate the difficulties which beset the fifth point—the one in which the Western Powers reserve to themselves the right of adding special conditions to the four guarantees. But in signing this fifth point with the others, Russia has not viven to those governments a blank signature with the power of filling in all the exactions which way please them.

Az understanding was come to on that point, as on theres, and it was agreed that in the fifth

point the special conditions should bear on these three matters—the von-reconstruction of Bomarsand, the establishment of consuls in the Black Sea, and the exact delimitation of the Russian frontier in Asia. The Western Powers are not authorized to go beyond these three completes; and on the other band, Russia, in giving her adhesion at the time when she knew that those claims would be advanced, has satisfactorily groved that site is disposed to make the concessions necessary to lead the negotiations to a satisfactory result.

A private letter from Brussels, dated on the 23d uit., contains the following remarks on the great questions of the day:—

The bases of the treaty, such as they have been sent from Vienna, contain one word to which great importance is attached, and which I confess I do not understand—it is the neutralization of the Black Sea, and which forms the first article. It is not the nevelty of the expression which slarms are, but the real sease that we ought to attach to it. What does neutrality mean in time of peace? It is evidently nonsense, or rather a contradiction. Can it be that there is an intention to repeat the fault committed with regard to Belgium, when it was understood that Beigium should resson meutral in any wars which might take place between the different nations of Europe? That treaty was undoubtedly made against Louis Philippe, and took from him bis matural ally; but it is equally known that this sort of neutrality is only respected when a Power does not find it to be its interest to violate it. If by "seutralization of the Black Sea" is meant that no ship of war shall be allowed to enter the Dardanelles, it is precisely what existed before the war. If by it is meant the convention made between Russia and Turkey under the guarantee of the other Powers, which provides that neither of those States shall have ships of war in the Black Sea, it cannot be termed a neutralization. If, then, this word had a meaning, it would be necessary to believe that even in time of war Turkey could

to transport her fleet and her troops to the Black Sea. It would be the same if British India were to be menaced by Russia.

We are, then, justified in demanding that the word "neutralization" shall be effaced; for on concluding peace it is absurd and dangerous to anticipate cases of war. The Western Powers have reserved to themselves the right, independently of the four articles, to require from Russia guarantees for the maintenance of peace. It is quite evident that these exigencies ought to be extremely moderate; but it is equally evident that no one can pronounce that to be exorbitant which is indispensable for the security of Europe—that is to say, the re-establishment of the treaties of 1816, and such as they existed in 1830. It was for the equilibrium of Europe that the province taken by Russia from Prussia, her ancient ally, had been constituted an independent kingdom, on the soil of which a Russian army should never place its foot. Now, what is the consequence of the present state of things? It is this—that Russian armies to the number of from 300,600 to 400,000 men can occupy Poland, and they can in a few days march into Easters Prussia, invade Silesia, Brandenburg, and enter Berlin; that they can by a flank march invade the whole of Gallicia, and reach Vienna in eight days, and that, thus masters of the whole of Germany, they can advance to the Rhine, and in less than one month invade France. It is then for the common advantage of Europe to demand the execution of the treaties which have never been abrogated, and the re-establishment of those remains, poor as they are, of Polish nationality. If Russia refuse, on the ground of the insurrection of 1830, she can be answered that all should not be punished for one fault, and that at all events that has been sufficiently expiated.

THE NEWS IN SPAIN.

[Parls (Jan 19) Correspondence of London Times.]

The news of Russia having accepted unconditionally the prepositions for peace was received by the Spanish government last night, and was communicated at once to our legation here, a chief of the Spanish Foreign Office being the bearer of it. Lord Howden had a large dinner and evening party, several memiers of the diplomatic body being present, and on the communication of the telegraphic despatch to him his lordship immediately rose and announced it to the assembled guests. It has been the theme of general conversation to-day, having been published in the Gazette.

THE NEWS IN FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of Le Nord, writing on January 22d, says that when Prince Jerome went to communicate the news of the Russian acceptance of the peace proposals to his daughter, the Princes Mathilde, that lady three herself upon his neck, "weeping for joy;" also, that when the Emperor Napoleon read the despatch to the council of war, Admiral Lyons cried, "Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some printled." Lovin Na-

"weeping for joy;" also, that when the Emperor Napoleon read the despatch to the council of war, Admiral Lyons cried, "Sire, I don't exactly understand it; there must be some mistake!" Louis Napoleon smiled, and read it again. Then "the English began whispering busily amongst themselves, The Duke of Cambridge rose, saying that his mission at Paris was at an end, and that he had only to take leave of the Emperor and start that evening for London. Louis Napoleon insisted that his Graco should remain three or four days. As to Prince Napoleon, after the despatch was read, his Royal Highness's remark was, "Then Italy and Poland are sacrificed." The same writer asserts that lively differences have taken place in the council between the Duke of Cambridge and Prince Napoleon, the former warmly resisting any project of the re-establishment of Polish independence.

[Paris (Jan. 23) Corraspondence of the London Times.]

From the telegraphic despatches received to day it might be inferred that the acceptance by Russia of the Austrian conditions of peace is hardly se "pure and simple," so unconditional, as was at first supposed. The Journal de St. Petersbouse, for instance, expresses a hope that Russia will be entitled to consideration for not having "arrested the work of concilhation by accessary negotiations." Again, a despatch from Berlin speaks of a circular from M. de Nesselrode to M. Budberg, in which the Russian Minister explains to his agenta "the motives for the acceptance of the propositions of Austria, and his intentions relative to turure negotiations." and tae remark on this is, that "the hopes of peace have lost thereby a little of force;" and, lastiy, the Journal de St. Petersbourg "hopes that Europe will show itself grateful for the moderation exhibited by Russia."

I am aware that it would be wrong to attach much importance or implicit credit to telegraphic messages containing mutilated sentences from the ewspapers; but, if they are substantially corpect, they would justify a suspicion that some attempt at

cessful, the shame will be as great as is the impudence which can advocate or justify such an intrasion.

A good deal of sentiment will, no doubt, he expended in favor of Russia, and much argument employed on the cruelty of humiliating so interesting a lower. But when did Russia ever spare from humiliation a State on which her grasp was laid? For whom, or for what, in her long career of tyranny and crime, has she ever shown tenderness or mercy! No weakness has ever diammed her wrath, no innocence her cruelty, no helplessness her brute force. We have extracted the talons from one of the monster's paws; it is a pity if we cannot de the same by the other. If it be decided that Cronstadt is not to follow the fate of Sebastopol, at least let us take care that it shall not be dangerous. We have had some trouble in throwing the monster on the ground. We have our hand on his throat, and if we loosen the gripe till he is powerless for mischief the fault is our own.

[Faris (Jan. 23) Correspondence of London Telegraph.]

You would perceive, by the Cours de la Bourse, which I sent you last night, that the Rente opened dull; but, on receipt of a telegraphic despatch that the Czar had sent orders to General Gortschakoff to suspend hostilities, there was a rapid rally, which was confirmed and accurally signed an armistice at noon. Whether there be any foundation for this report or not, its effect shows equally with what a vidity peace is desired in this capital, and the reports from the departments all prove that it would not be less welcome there. At every point the news of Russia's acceptance of the altimatum was received with enthusiastic visua, and every demonstration of delight. Were the Emperor Alexander to sign a oyal peace to-day, and bring it to Paris in his